

THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Office on Second Street, between Court and Market.
MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 27, 1869.

A CALL ON W. C. HALBERT.

W. C. HALBERT: The undersigned, your constituents, have appreciated your attention and usefulness in the discharge of your Senatorial duties of the past four years, and know the difficulties you have overcome in securing the seat which a military despotism undertook to deprive you of, and for valuable services rendered, especially to your own country, we feel it our duty as well as a pleasure to make this call upon you to consent to again become a candidate for the office of State Senator.

Lewis county was incorporated as a county, in the year 1800; she never had a Senator previous to your election. We freely confess that you have accomplished more for the general good of the county during your legislative term, than all the representatives here before representing this county.

Inasmuch as Lewis county is again entitled to the candidate, we cordially ask you, as our first choice, to permit your name to go before the Convention for re-election.

Signers: R. E. Lovel, Wm. S. Rand, Jno. Lovel, Walter B. Buzar, L. A. Grimes, J. S. Barrett, W. S. Carter, Wm. Molen, Wm. Williams, Hiram Reed, Geo. L. Purcell, W. S. Jefferson, and thirty others.

We take pleasure in publishing the above call on Mr. HALBERT, which was sent to us from Lewis county, and in endorsing the tribute paid to Mr. HALBERT by his constituents and countrymen. He has been most faithful to the trust confided to him; and has worked zealously for the general good of the people of the Senatorial District. We have heard no expression of dissatisfaction with his course, but believe that it has met with universal approbation. Lewis county is certainly entitled to the Senator, having never had one since the formation of the county until the election of Mr. HALBERT, and since Lewis was thrown into the Senatorial District with Mason the latter county has had the Senator four or five times and Lewis but once. Besides this, Mr. HALBERT himself has peculiar claims upon the Democracy of the District. He made the race in 1865, when the issue was doubtful, and was beaten by fraud, intimidation and violence. He contested the seat and vindicated the rights of the people at considerable personal expense and labor, and during the term for which he was elected he has been assiduous in his discharge of duty. In such a case the nomination ought not to be contested. In fact if Mr. HALBERT shall be announced as a candidate there will be no necessity for a Convention and none ought to be held. When a public servant has given satisfaction he ought to be re-elected without the interposition of a Convention, which is only useful in deciding a contested candidacy between men of the same party. In fact, one of the candidates has signed the call upon Mr. HALBERT, and will, therefore, promptly concede the race to him in case he shall be announced. We hope that Mr. HALBERT will yield to the solicitation of his friends and permit his name to go before the people as a candidate for the Senatorship.

President GRANT tendered the Consularship at St. Thomas to Col. CHARLES A. GALT, of Louisville, but he was after the Louisville Post-office and declined to be sent out of the country. So Col. CLINTON J. TRUB was appointed, but has not yet been confirmed by the Senate. JAMES L. HOLBY who is to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid, is a citizen of Lexington. During the first year of the war he was a Captain of a company in FREMONT's body guard, and after the disbandment of that organization he was elected Major of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. It is one of the best appointments made from this State. Col. Wm. T. SCOTT, of Lexington, who resigned his commission as Lieut. Colonel of the Third Kentucky Infantry on account of the Emancipation Proclamation, is to be Pension Agent at Lexington. He is a clever gentleman, and will make an efficient official. BROTHMAN HUNT, who was one of the first to volunteer in the Union army from Kentucky, and had an active part in organizing and drilling the force at Camp Dick Robinson, and remained in the army to the close of the war, has been withdrawn from the nomination for Assessor of the Lexington District, and JOHN A. FRALL has been nominated. Colonel KELLER will also be removed from the office of Collector of that District. SAM McKEE has signally failed in all his aspirations for place, and is in bad odor with the few decent Radicals at Washington. We are sorry to say he is about to return to Kentucky. He had hopes that after respectable negroes declined the emigration to Haiti and Liberia, one of the places might be offered to McKEE and be accepted by him. We think he has been badly treated by the Administration.

Thus for the administration of General GRANT has been a dead failure, not even escaping the adverse criticisms of the most thoroughly partisan. The Cabinet was appointed exclusively from among men who had conferred upon himself personal and pecuniary benefits, without reference to their abilities or experience in public affairs, and one of them excluded from the position by the very law creating the office to which he was appointed. The ablest and most experienced statesmen of the party which elevated him to power, as a reward for his subservience to its worst acts, were passed over and only those were selected who had in some way indicated attachment to his person, or rather had exhibited their knowledge of his character by boldly bidding for the highest offices in his gift by making presents to himself. The next mistake was the appointment of his own and his wife's relatives to positions of honor and trust which they are incapable of filling satisfactorily. Some of them are men utterly without character or cultivation, and yet have been sent to foreign courts as the accredited representatives of the Government. In making removals from and appointments to office he has not been governed by the fitness of individuals, but has recklessly removed many of the most capable men of his own party and put in their places men from whom an efficient discharge of duty can scarcely be hoped. He has acted in a manner so unbecoming as to win for himself the contempt and loathing of thousands of his own party, and got himself only deeper in the mud by efforts to correct his errors. During the campaign the stereotyped cry of his devoted followers was, "Let us have peace," therefore it was to be expected, that as soon as he was fairly inaugurated they should be loudly clamorous for a for-

sign war, in some half dozen of which they now have a very good chance of involving the country. Instead of peace, retrenchment, and reform, we have staring us in the face war, an increase of debt, and the greatest corruption that ever disgraced this or any other nation.

Senator ROSS in his speech in the Senate Tuesday, said the statements of his interview with the President were grossly incorrect and slanderous, and had been prompted by parties interested in manufacturing public opinion against him, who were witnesses to the interview. In simple justice to the President he felt it his duty to say, that on the occasion referred to no words inconsistent with the strictest propriety and decorum were uttered by either party to the interview. The interview was sought by him not for the purpose of importuning the President to appoint this or that man. He had never yet approached him for that purpose and had no design at present of doing so. His object was to protest against the sweeping removals of Republicans in his State. During the interview he was astonished and pained to hear from the President the assertion that where any man had held office during the last year and a half it was presumptive evidence that he was a JOHNSON man. He proceeded at once to criticize the removals and appointments that had been made in his State. A portion of the delegation had demanded and the President had conceded the summary dismissal of Republican office-holders on mere charges of want of loyalty to Republicanism, which charges the men making them knew in many instances to be false and slanderous. He charged that of the new appointments scarcely one had been taken from the soldiers who fought against the rebellion, but in their stead men had been appointed who were skulkers in time of danger, and notoriously unfit for any public charge.

Mr. POWERS briefly replied to his colleague, saying that he was well satisfied with the President and the Administration. He saw nothing to complain of and nothing to censure. He argued that the changes were demanded by and would be sanctioned by the people of Kansas.

The Crops of 1869—Brilliant Prospects for an Abundant Yield.

The New York Herald says: We publish copious extracts from our exchanges giving accounts of the prospects of the coming crops in all parts of the country. It will be seen that the farmers in New England have not yet been able to commence their spring business on account of the backwardness of the season, the snow in some places in New Hampshire being still three feet on a level. In Connecticut some farmers have commenced ploughing, but no planting has been done. But, fortunately, it is not in New England that the people of this country, and indeed, a large proportion of "the rest of mankind," are accustomed to look for material wherewith to sustain animal life. If left to herself New England could scarcely raise sufficient breadstuffs to sustain her own teeming population. It is to the broad and gigantic West, the fertile Middle States, the ever luxuriant South, that our people look both for the production of the staple from which is fabricated the raiment that in a great measure covers them and a large part of foreign humanity, as well as for the supplies of breadstuffs, provisions, and nearly everything else that comes in the way of human consumption. Therefore it is with the highest satisfaction that we refer to the cheering report given in the published reports of the coming crops in the sections named.

Throughout the West, the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., a larger breadth of land than usual has been sown in wheat. In all respects the winter sown promises well, and a considerable space of new ground has been broken up and sown with spring wheat. In Missouri there are a few complaints, while from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee the reports are most encouraging. In some parts of North Carolina, as well as in Virginia, a large share of attention is being bestowed upon the raising of early garden truck for the Northern market, but not to an extent to interfere with the great staples of those States—corn, cotton and tobacco. From the interior of New York, as well as from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, we have satisfactory accounts. The planters in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas are recuperating their energies, and from every section, with the exception of a part of Texas, where the grasshopper pest is again disturbing the corn and cotton fields, and a part of Alabama, whence complaints of damage by unexpected frosts reach us, we have cheering accounts. But it would seem from all reports that Georgia gives promise of being more fortunate than the coming than in the past year. The accounts of the growing wheat in that State are glowing in the extreme—one field of a thousand acres in fine condition being among the pleasant sights recently witnessed by a Georgia contemporary. Larger quantities of land than usual have been planted in corn and oats, while the cotton breadth will be fully up to the standard. It is estimated that in Georgia fifty per cent of the land will be planted in cotton, forty per cent in corn and ten per cent in oats. Tennessee will have a larger breadth of land in cotton than ever before. Louisiana is rejoicing in a promising and much augmented crop of sugar cane, and a generally revived condition of agriculture within her borders, which may besaid with truth of every other Southern State. Even South Carolina begins to express herself contented with the new order of things in regard to labor, and her fields are showing their wonted fertility. In Florida a number of Northerners have commenced the cultivation of fruit on an extensive scale, but Florida is naturally a great cotton-growing State, and as such is destined to become one of the richest in the cotton-growing galaxy. In regard to fruit prospects accounts are somewhat conflicting, and hear and there we hear the note of a croaker. It is stated that in some sections of Kansas, and even as far south as Alabama, late "frosts" have destroyed much of the peach and apricot blossoms. But while this is the case only in limited sections, from the vast area of land devoted to fruit culture we hear no complaints, but on the contrary, tidings both cheering and welcome. Thus is our country, from one end to the other, blessed by a benign Providence with the elements of internal wealth and national prosperity and plenty.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d inst. says: The sensation of the day has been the feud between Senator ABBOTT, of North Carolina, and Mr. SPRAGUE, which arose from SPRAGUE's characterization in his speech of yesterday of those who attack him as "aurs of high and low degree," calling Mr. N.Y.E in effect by way of illustration a dog and Mr. ABBOTT a puppy. These remarks were made by Mr. SPRAGUE in such a low tone that they were not heard in the Senate gallery and by but few Senators on the floor. Their purport was not known, therefore, until last evening, when the official report was written out in which the scene occurred at midnight in a brief, open session as already detailed in the regular report of the proceedings. Mr. ABBOTT's threat and his charge that SPRAGUE had skulked away to avoid castigation on the floor led many others to believe besides the frightened Mr. STANLEY that a duel was impending, and consequently the day has been filled with rumors that ABBOTT had met and whipped Mr. SPRAGUE; that the latter had walked Pennsylvania Avenue to shoot Mr. ABBOTT; that he had been shot, &c. So far nothing has occurred in the way of a collision. The friends of both parties have been active to prevent it, and none is likely to occur, though Mr. ABBOTT states that if he meets SPRAGUE he will "slap his chops." Those who have seen SPRAGUE say he did not intend to insult any Senator by the illustration he made of the dog story, but adds that he doesn't propose to analyze the mode by which ABBOTT arrived at the construction that he was a puppy, while Mr. N.Y.E was too sharp to admit that he (N.Y.E) was the dog in the story. He says that he did leave the chamber on the advice of Senators to avoid a personal collision last night, and desires it stated that he does not recognize the code and will accept no challenge. He will defend himself to the best of his ability if attacked, although Mr. ABBOTT is twice his size. He was busy to-day preparing for publication several thousand letters he has received indorsing his course. It is admitted on all hands that the scene in the Senate was disgraceful, and if that body had not adjourned it is very probable that a resolution of censure if not expulsion of both SPRAGUE and ABBOTT would have been introduced.

GEO. BURRIDGE, who was arrested on Tuesday on an indictment found by the grand jury of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Missouri, charging him with conspiring to defraud the Government, was taken before Judge WYLYE, of the District of Columbia, and in answer to a question from Judge WYLYE BURRIDGE stated that he was a native of Kentucky, had not been in Missouri for a year, and then only remained eight days. Judge WYLYE said he did not know what he could do in the premises other than to remit the prisoner to the custody of the officer, to be taken to Missouri, but the counsel asked for time, and showed the indictment was defective, whereupon BURRIDGE was discharged.

The Chicago Times says: "The confirmation of HOWARD, an ex-Congressman from Michigan, as minister to China, vice Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, furnishes another case of sacrificing the nation's best interests for the accommodation of Mr. GRANT's favorites. Mr. BROWNE, a gentleman of intellect, culture, and extensive knowledge of the world, against whom as a diplomat, there is found no ground of complaint. Mr. HOWARD, on the other hand, is a mere pot-house politician, with nearly as much knowledge of diplomacy as a Digger Indian has of the Talmud."

We do not know what State Senator ABBOTT is from, but as he has a New England name we take it for granted that he is a carpet-bag Senator from one of the Southern States. He has not been South long enough, however, to know the significance of saying that one must have an apology or "satisfaction." He declares that he did not mean to say that he would challenge little SPRAGUE, and it is impossible to conjecture what he did mean. We rather think it is all gas. At any rate we do not believe there is the slightest hope to be indulged in a duel or even a first rate fist fight between them.

Usefulness of Diamonds.

Many persons suppose that diamonds are only used in jewelry. This is a mistaken notion; they are used for a great number of purposes in the arts. Thus, for cutting the glass of our windows into proper sizes, or other substance can equal it, and it is exclusively used for this purpose. A natural edge or point, as it is called, is used for this work, and thousands of such are annually required in our glass factories. Diamond points are also employed for engraving on cornealians, amethysts and other brilliant, and for the fine cutting on camels and seals. Being very hard, the diamond is also used in chronometers for the steps of pivots; and as it possesses highly refractive with inferior dispersive powers, and little longitudinal aberration, it has been successfully employed for the small, deep lenses of single microscopes. The magnifying power of the diamond in proportion to that of plate glass, ground to similar form, is as 8 to 3. For drawing minute lines on hard steel and glass, to make micrometers, there is no substitute for the diamond point. The rough diamond is called "brut," and the points used for glass-cutting are fragments of the bruts. Great care and skill are necessary in selecting the cutting points, because the diamond that cuts the glass must successfully have the cutting edges of the crystal placed exactly at right angles to each other, and passing through a point or intersection made by the crossing of the edges. A polished diamond, however perfect may be its edges, when pressed upon the surface of the glass, splinters it with the following pressure; but with the natural diamond the most accurate lines are produced on the glass, and their surfaces are so highly burnished that, if ruled close together, they decompose light and afford the beautiful prismatic appearance—all the colors of the rainbow flash from the silvery interior of a pearl oyster shell. Diamonds are also employed for drill points to perforate rubies, and bore holes in draw plates for fine wire, and also for drilling in hard steel.

COLLECTOR GRIMMEL continues his reforms in the New York Custom-house. He has consolidated the Eighth and Eleventh Divisions, thus dispensing with the services of a Deputy Collector, six clerks and one messenger, effecting an annual saving of nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

The Blessings of an Empire—Democracy a Failure and the Republic a Sham.

(From the Imperialist, April 17.) No principle of the science of government is so unmistakably proved by the experience of nations than that the evils attendant upon the abuse of the political power by the masses, under a democracy, can only be remedied by transforming such a government (temporarily at least) into an autocracy. No middle ground exists between these two extremes. This is particularly true when the evils that threaten the life of the nation are the legitimate derivatives of the very dogmas which are the fundamental principle of that nation's system of government. None will deny that all the evils which have befallen our country have resulted from the fatal error of an unrestricted franchise; but it is impossible to modify these evils at this late day by attempting to impose such restrictions and conditions on the use of the ballot as are essential to the welfare of society and the safety of the Republic. Through the use of the "right of suffrage," as it is called by the people, corruption and misgovernment have made our Republic, both State and national, a shame and a reproach; and yet we cannot protest by our experience, and adopt the only means by which reform can be secured—that of wresting political power from the ignorant and vicious mob, whose chosen "representatives" are as vicious, if not as ignorant, as their constituents. We must suffer all the consequences of the election of such men to the high position of law-makers; we must give full sway to the will of an ignorant and irresponsible majority, or choose the only alternative—that of a strong and inflexible Imperialism, which shall trample under foot the false and dangerous dogmas of popular sovereignty and equality, and concentrate in itself all rights and powers.

In availing ourselves of this means of escape from the evils of Democracy, we are choosing the lesser of the two evils. We do not claim that an Imperialism could be established on the ruins of Democracy, that should be wholly without fault. Perfection is not an attribute of human nature, nor can we expect to find it an attribute of any form of human government. But that an intelligent Imperialism would insure us peace, prosperity and security, instead of the corruption and misery that now characterize the government of the country we do not doubt for a moment. No change from the present condition of affairs in our unhappy country could be a change for the worse, and to substitute a firm central government for the irresponsible and despotic mob-rule which now controls the destinies of the nation, would be to give our country that which it never yet has had—a government worthy of the name. No intelligent man, whose prejudices do not blind his eyes to the truth, can doubt this for a moment.

We have long been in the habit of idolizing our form of government, believing that, of all social and political systems yet devised, it alone was capable of affording liberty, security, and happiness to mankind. More than this, we have believed that society, however constituted or organized, could enjoy order and progress only under the reign of these political principles adopted as the foundation of our government and the corner-stones of its institutions; and that, under the influence of democracy only, could a nation enjoy internal peace and domestic tranquility. As to the capacity of the people to govern, no one questioned it for a moment; it was assumed as a matter of course, and the right of self-government flowed as a necessary consequence from that assumed capacity. All this was plausible enough, and as these theories were agreeable to the sense of the people, few were disposed to question or contradict them. But experience has shown that the social condition of this country, more than all others in the world, is exposed to perturbations from its own organic principles, and that our Government possesses in itself neither the elements of security nor of perpetuity. Instead of peace we have an interrupted war of parties from the first, breaking into active hostilities at the periodical recurrence of our national and State elections, and only temporarily allayed during the intervals to gather strength for a fiercer outbreak when a new opportunity offered. Instead of security we have witnessed determined and persistent rebellion against the Government, which neither has been nor can be wholly suppressed, which still threatens to effect the dismemberment of the Union. In no respect has democracy fulfilled the promise of its youth, while, on the other hand, it has prevented the attainment of those ends by any other means. "When, in the natural course of events, any doctrine becomes hostile to the purposes it was destined to serve, it is evidently done with; its end, or the close of its activity, is near."

That the government of the United States is as thoroughly corrupt as the skillful villainy of knaves, swindlers, and thieves, placed in office by the will of the people, can make it, is a fact that none can deny; that we have reached a crisis in our national affairs where the establishment of a pure, strong, central government is essential to the perpetuity of our national life is equally apparent. The only question to be decided is, how can this change be effected? The people will not do it, for they cannot be impressed with a just appreciation of its necessity, nor will they raise themselves to that effort. We cannot hope to change in a year or in a generation the great mass of ignorant and patriotic citizens, nor can we hope they will defer to the choice of "representatives" to the judgment of the intelligent and virtuous minority who, of all the people, are alone capable of widening the formidable power which has been given into the hands of the masses. There is but one resource. "The Empire is Rome!" Amen! "Let us have peace."

We do not hold the theory that Imperialism would be preferable to a republic, if a republic were in fact what it is in theory. For specious and plausible falsehood, we know of none more alluring than the principles of democracy, which presuppose human perfection, and, on the strength of that supposition, promise all the ideal good which man could imagine or desire. In its practical workings, however, democracy has proved a failure; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and in the interests of the people we demand that it shall no longer be permitted to hang like a millstone round the neck of the nation, prostrating its energies and hindering its progress. What we might have achieved during the past half century under a government like that which has placed France first among the nations of the world, can only be conjectured. Our progress thus far has been a progress in spite of, rather than because of, democracy, but the time has come when we can no longer overlook the fact that the destinies of the nation must be shaped by a strong and skillful hand, if we would escape destruction in the whirlpool of anarchy to which we are drifting.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of New Jersey, called at Leeds, is a son of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress.

Louis Napoleon's Own Story of His Escape from the Fortress of Ham in 1846.

The following is a translation of a hitherto unpublished letter written by Louis Napoleon just after his escape from the Fortress of Ham to the editor of a newspaper to which he had contributed during his imprisonment. In a certain poverty and awkwardness of diction it is faithful to the original, which was evidently not intended for publication: "My dear Mr. DEQUARRIES: The desire of once more seeing my father in this life has made me attempt the boldest undertaking that I have ever attempted, and for which I need more frankness and courage than at Strasbourg and Boulogne, for I was resolved not to endure the ridicule that fastens on those who are arrested under a disguise, and a failure would have been no longer endurable. But to come to the particulars of my escape."

You know the ford was guarded by four hundred men, who furnished a daily guard of sixty soldiers, who were on duty within and without the fort. Furthermore, the door of the prison was guarded by three jailers, two of whom were always on duty. It was necessary, therefore, in the first place, to pass between them, then to traverse all the inner court before the windows of the commandant, having reached there, it was necessary to pass through the gate where were an orderly and a sergeant, a gate-keeper, a sentinel, and finally, a host of thirty men.

Not having been willing to establish any communication (with a corruptible jailer or so), a disguise was, of course, necessary. Now as several rooms of the building I inhabited were undergoing repairs, it was easy to take the costume of a workman. My good and faithful Charles Thelin procured a blouse and wooden shoes. I cut off my moustache and took a board on my shoulders.

Monday morning I saw the workmen come in at 6 o'clock. When they were at work Charles took some drink to them in a room, so as to get them out of my way, he was also to call one keeper up stairs, while the Doctor was talking with the others.

Meanwhile, I was hardly out of my room when I was accosted by a workman who followed me, taking me for one of his comrades; at the foot of the stair-case I found myself front to front with a keeper. Luckily I put the board before his face and reached the court always holding the board between myself and the sentinel and those whom I met. When passing before the first sentinel I let fall my pipe, but I stopped to pick up the pieces. Then I met the officer of the guard, but he was reading a letter and did not notice me. The soldiers of the post at the gate seemed to wonder at my dress; the drummer in particular turned several times to look.

Meanwhile the orderlies opened the door and I found myself outside the fortress; there I met two workmen, who were coming to work, and looked at me attentively. I then turned the board on their side, but they appeared so inquisitive that I thought I could not escape them, when I heard them exclaim:

"Oh! It is Berthoud!"

Once on the outside, I walked rapidly toward the Saint Quentin road.

A little later Charles, who had engaged a carriage for himself the preceding day, overtook me, and we reached Saint Quentin.

I passed through the town on foot, after taking off my blouse.

Charles had procured a post-carriage, under pretense of going to the races at Cambrai. We reached Valenciennes without difficulty, where I took the railway.

I had obtained a Belgian passport, but it has nowhere been asked for. During this time, however, always so devoted, remained in prison, and gave out that I was ill, so as to give me time to reach the frontier.

I hope he will not have been ill-treated; that would be, as you may suppose, a great grief for me.

But, my dear Mr. Dequarries, if I experienced a lively sentiment of joy when I found myself outside the fortress, I was very sadly impressed on passing the frontier; the certainty that the Government would not set me at liberty, unless I consented to dishonor myself, was necessary to decide me to quit France; finally, it was necessary that I should be urged to this step by the desire of trying all means to console my father in his old age. Adieu, my dear Mr. Dequarries. Although free, I feel myself very unfortunate. Be assured of my warm friendship, and if you can, try to be useful to my good Comrade.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The facts connected with the forgery of the firm name Jay Cooke & Co. on checks amounting in the aggregate to \$26,000, are very singular, and will probably lead to interesting litigation. The officers of the bank of the State of New York allege that they are not forgeries, while Jay Cooke & Co. as firmly assert that they are forgeries. The latter also say that the bank paid checks of duplicate numbers, and that after bank hours. The man who printed the blank checks was sent for and a number of checks shown to him. He immediately threw out the forged checks and said they had not been printed by him, nor in his office. This, it is said, occurred before Jay Cooke & Co. denied the genuineness of the checks. It is also said that the paying teller of the bank had previously made an agreement with the firm not to pay cash on any check for over \$5,000, while three of the forged checks which were cashed exceeded that amount. It is now feared that the man who has been identified as the person who passed one of the forged checks will escape, owing to the reluctance of the bank and the firm to incur the responsibility for the checks by prosecuting him.

The pack-packer and provision dealers of St. Louis have subscribed fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, to be awarded as premiums for hogs at the fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association to be held next October. This sum is in addition to the regular prizes of the Association, and will be divided as follows: Best boar and sow of any age or breed, with five pigs of the same breed not to exceed six months old, first premium, \$700; second premium, \$250; best boar, \$150; best sow, \$150; best ten pigs under six months old, \$200; best fattened and largest hog, \$100. These are the largest premiums ever offered in this country for hogs and it is expected that all parts of the country will be represented.

The largest wooden vessel afloat, the America, of the Pacific Mail Line, 4,300 tons burden, was successfully raised Tuesday at the sectional dock, Hoboken, for the purpose of being sheathed with copper. Commodore Vanderbilt, who acted as superintendent on the occasion, says that the vessel is heavier than the Donnerberg. The expense of raising was \$2,150, and the cost of sheathing will be over \$8,000.

The History of General Longstreet's Letter.

A writer in the Banner of the South, (Father Ryan's paper,) under date of Alexandria, Virginia, March 24, says: "And now about that letter; and what I now say I have direct, as spoken by Longstreet himself, when in an adjoining county to this, last year visiting a valued friend. He says that after the war closed he was in New Orleans, and also many other Confederate Generals, and on a certain occasion, being in conversation with some of his brother officers, it was thought that they were looked upon with distrust and hate by the United States authorities; that a letter written by some one or more of those on the subject would be a benefit to the South. Longstreet being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General Longstreet says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be of benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterward handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General Longstreet) for publication. It was published, and you know of the storm it raised, and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very Generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the reproach called up in the South by that letter. No one has had the manliness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General Longstreet, with that doggedness of disposition which rendered his corps invincible, said he was able to hear it all, and would not murmur; that that letter had caused trouble enough, let it stop with him."

Nor did he depart from this determination, except on one occasion, just after the letter was published; he met one of the Generals referred to above on the street, who immediately crossed to the other side, not wishing to recognize him. A few days afterwards, as General Longstreet sat in the St. Charles Hotel, in conversation with some friends, this General came in but did not recognize Longstreet; smarting under this insult, he called to the former and said: "I wish to say to these gentlemen in your presence, that you were one of the men who proposed this letter, and the last one who read it before publication, and as much in the mud as I am in the mire."

LARGENT, the French engineer, who has invented the ingenious one rail system, by which it is thought a complete revolution in railroad affairs will be brought about, is a young man of twenty-three.

The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad held a meeting in Boston, yesterday morning, and after adopting different amendments to the charter authorized by Congress, adjourned until to-day.

Marysville Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sixth Streets.	
COFFEE,	Common to choice per lb. 25c-35c
SUGARS,	New Orleans, per lb. 15c-17c
	Porto Rico, per lb. 15c-16c
	Demarara, per lb. 15c-16c
	Soft refined, per lb. 17c-18c
	Hard refined, per lb. 19c
MOLASSES,	New Orleans, per 5 bbl. \$1.00
	New Orleans, per bbl. 50c
FLOUR,	We quote at 38c-40c
WHEAT,	White No. 1, 1.00
	Red No. 1, 1.25
GRAIN,	Rye, 1.20
	Oats, 1.00
	Barley, 1.20
WHISKY,	Per gallon, 1.50-1.75
PROVISIONS,	Lard, per lb. 18c-20c
	Beacon, per lb. 18c-20c
MACEREL,	Per lb. 15c-16c
	Per lb. No. 1, 5c-6c
	do No. 2, 4c-5c
	do No. 3, 3c-4c
	do No. 4, 2c-3c
	do No. 5, 1c-2c
	White Fish, 9c-10c
RAGS,	Per lb. 3c-4c
SEED,	Clover, 10c-12c
	Flax, 10c-12c
	Timothy, 10c-12c
TALLOW,	Per lb. 10c-12c
CANDLES,	Tallow, 15c-16c
	Star brand, 15c-16c
WOODENWARE,	Buckets, 25c-30c
	10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c
	Washboards, 3c-4c

CINCINNATI MARKET.

(Corrected every other day.)	
BEEF,	Prime yellow per lb. 42c-45c
BRANS,	Common to choice, 15c-16c
BUTTER,	Choice, 20c-22c
BAGGING,	Kentucky, 2 lbs. 34c-36c
COTTON,	Middling, 20c-22c
	Raw, 20c-22c
CANDLES,	Extra star, per lb. 28c-30c
	Paraffin, per lb. 24c-26c
COFFEE,	Choice Rio, per lb. 25c-26c
	Java, per lb. 24c-25c
	Mocha, per lb. 24c-25c
CHEESE,	Nem, per lb. 30c
EGGS,	Shippers count, per dozen, 16c
FLOUR,	Mackey, No. 1 per bbl. 39c-41c
FRATHER,	Finest per bbl. 37c-39c
GRAIN,	Wheat, No. 1 white winter, 81c-83c
	Corn, 61c-63c
	Oats, white, 41c-43c
	Barley, No. 1, 52c-54c
HEMP,	Dressed Kentucky, per lb. 15c
HIDES,	Green, per lb. 9c-10c
	Wet salted, per lb. 11c-12c
MOLES,	Tight pressed, per ton, 33c-35c
	New Orleans, per gallon, 80c-85c
	Extra golden syrup, per gal. 1.10-1.15
MESS PORK,	Prime city, 33c-35c
LARD,	Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb. 18c-19c
HAMS,	Prime city per lb. 19c
SEED,	Clover, per lb. 10c-12c
	Timothy, per bush. 10c-12c
	Flax, per bush. 10c-12c
	Hemp, per lb. 3c-4c
	Guany, per lb. 10c-12c
	Mustard, per lb. 10c-12c
	Red top, 14c per bush.
	Blue Oats, per bush. 25c-26c
	Orchard, 14c per bush.
SALT,	Kanawha, per bbl. 2c-3c
SUGARS,	New Orleans per lb. 15c-17c
	New Orleans clarified, 15c-16c
	Porto Rico, 15c-16c
	Colo., 15c-16c
	Demarara, 15c-16c
	Cruled per lb. 15c-16c
	Powdered, per lb. 15c-16c
	Transalated, per lb. 15c-16c
	Coffee, per lb. 15c-16c
	Stiff, per lb. 15c-16c
	Yellow, per lb. 15c-16c
TOBACCO,	VIRGINIA LEAF.
	Large, per pound, 35c-40c
	Medium leaf, per lb. 3

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Good Sale.—Winchester Reese sold to George Wood last week a pair of match harnesses for \$425. Mr. Wood shipped them East.

The recent showers have set everything to growing. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, clover, timothy, and blue grass fields have all put on new garments, and are in truth "wearing of the green" in most cheering perfection.

The last rail on the Cincinnati branch of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad has been laid. An excursion will take place over it soon, and before many weeks regular trains will be running over it.

The attachment of C. S. Dyer & Son, of Cincinnati, against Mrs. Allinder, of this city, was dismissed by Judge Stanton on Thursday. We learn that a suit for damages will be brought on the attachment bond by Mrs. Allinder.

One pimple is a blemish, two pimples are a mortification, three pimples are a disgust, but four or more pimples are truly distressing to any one. Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetics Lotion is the sovereign remedy for all such afflictions.

After the nomination of Newton Cooper for Collector in the Ninth Kentucky District, Barnes, had been determined upon, the friends of the latter succeeded in reversing the decision and now state that the President has directed that the change must not be made.

The directors of the Elizabethtown Lexington, and Big Sandy railroad have petitioned the City Council of Lexington to submit the question of subscribing \$250,000 to that road, by that city, to the qualified voters of Lexington.

The report that Thomas Smith, the unfortunate man who perished in the burning of a distillery at Lewisburg, Mason county, last week, intoxicated at the time, is pronounced untrue by the proprietors of the distillery.

Spring has gotten out of the lap of hoary old winter at last, and is now before the mirror arranging her toilet in the most lively manner. The young maid nestled in the old ice king's arms so long that she will have to be kind or Summer will be here before half her "fixing up" is done.

The nomination of Hon. W. H. Wadsworth as Commissioner under the Treaty with Mexico was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday, but not without serious opposition. He was assailed on account of his position while in Congress, and the most creditable acts of his public career made a ground of opposition to him. We do not know what the office is worth pennilessly, but it is a position of honor.

Drowned.—A party of five men, James Sexton, Enoch Sexton, John Bullock, Daniel Farris, and Wm. Story, undertook to cross the North Fork, just above the breast of the dam at Taylor's mill on Tuesday last, but the current was so great the boat was carried over, and one of the party, Wm. Story, a blacksmith, was drowned. The other four men were only saved by desperate exertions. The body of Story has not yet been recovered.

An agent for a party of New York capitalists was in Lexington some days ago investigating the conditions and prospects of the Big Sandy railroad. This agent was pleased with the things seen and heard, and was satisfied that the route was a most feasible one for a railroad, and will so report to the men he represented as will induce them to come to Kentucky and spy out the thing for themselves.

"We knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled, &c.," that our rural correspondent had a new pipe (he last time he was in the city. "Where did you purchase it?" We inquired. "Purchase it?" he indignantly exclaimed. "Did you ever hear of an editor or newspaper man buying a pipe?" he continued. Then who gave it to you pray? "Why, that prince of good fellows, Capt. N. Shaffer, of Market street," replied our rural scribbler as he puffd along down street (Shannonward) bound.

Maysville in New Orleans.—We find the following in the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst., in the report of the great fair recently held in that city, viz:

"The committee report of the two-horse plows made by James H. Hall, Maysville, Ky., and entered by Stauffer, Kent & Co., and those made by Messrs. Baldwin, Black & Co. Maysville, Ky., and entered by Slocumb, Baldwin & Co., are so near perfection both as to workmanship and perfection, that they are unable to decide between them, so they therefore recommend diplomats to each."

The Richmond, Va. Enquirer of Friday says: "We learned yesterday that the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have in contemplation the scheme of selling out to the Pennsylvania railroad (commonly known as the Pennsylvania Central) the State's interest in the Virginia Central railroad (\$2,000,000), and the State's interest in the Blue Ridge railroad (\$1,674,000), and that if the sale were made the Pennsylvania railroad would build a road from Pittsburgh to Charleston, on the Kanawha, or some other point in West Virginia, connecting their line with the Chesapeake and Ohio road."

An Exceptional Case.—No. 2.—We like to record clever acts and reciprocal kind offices. A case in point. One of our old farmers coming to the city to sell his wheat was advised by one of our merchants, (rather unusual advice) to hold on to his grain as the market had an upward tendency. "But," replied the farmer, "I need money and must sell." How much do you need, queried our merchant. "About \$100," rejoined the farmer. "Here it is," said the merchant handing from his well filled wallet a smooth hundred dollar green back. "But I don't like to borrow," said our farmer, most astonished at this display of liberality. "You shall have it without interest," said our merchant, whereupon the farmer pocketed the \$100 loan and went on his way rejoicing. In less than ninety days from the date of this incident the same farmer called on the same merchant, and sold him his grain at an advanced price, and returned the hundred dollars borrowed with many thanks. A social "smile" all round was indulged, and the farmer returned home with the conviction that Maysville had at least one fair dealing, straight forward and honest merchant. As our merchant is a modest man, and we are not inclined to tell tales and call names, we will only say for the benefit of the curious, for further particulars call on D. A. B. No. 17, Market Street. The latch string is always out.

Letter from Lewisburg.—I attended the Festival last night at Lewisburg. A fine band of music was in attendance and we had a good time generally, specially those who participated in the dance, while the spectators enjoyed themselves by looking on. The tables were beautifully spread with everything palatable. The fair sex were out in all their beauty and loveliness. The appearance of Miss K. C. was very attractive; her dress being a very rich blue silk, trimmed with that nestness that only females possess—her hair was beautiful erected, being surrounded by a magnificent wreath of flowers. 'Twould exhaust our vocabulary to describe all, but suffice it to say that all could not but be admired by the many Young Americans on hand. Our attention was also drawn to the style of Miss M. L. D. who tripped so fairy-like over the floor, smiling at each one, her eyes sparkling like diamonds, and the beautiful dress she wore dazzling all by the exquisite beauty of its texture.

The proceeds of the Festival, quite handsome we understand, are to be appropriated to the purchase of suitable furniture for the new Academy, just finished.

Prof. Hall will take charge of the institute and conduct the school with an assistant. Prof. H. is a native Virginian—youthful, active and energetic. May every season attend him.

A Railroad Man on Shannon.—Our old friend Wm. Forman, of Shannon, was in town on Monday last, filling up the necessary blanks in order to have the snorting iron horse pass through his Southern Illinois farm.

The Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company proposed to Mr. Forman to run their road through his lands, and build a depot thereon, provided he would give them ninety feet in width for right of way, and seventy-five acres of land besides. He acceded to the proposition.

Mr. Forman is not only a railroad man when the enterprise subserves his own special interest, but he voted for the tax to build the Maysville and Lexington railroad when he knew he would receive, in consequence of his remote location in the South western portion of the county, as little benefit from it as any man in the county.

A correspondent at Urbana, Ill., says: "General Burnside, a thoroughgoing business man, of good connections, has taken the contract of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad and I think he will build it. My reasons for what I say are these: He is building a road now from Indianapolis to Vincennes and has leased it to the C. & C. R. R. and to the I. & C. R. R., and these roads endorsed his bonds, and now to make that road valuable he wants to get out to Cairo to catch the Southern business, or a portion of it, and I presume that these same roads that have backed Burnside in the road to Vincennes, will do the same through to Cairo, and I have no doubt the road will be built, because of these roads backing up and desiring an outlet, &c. How soon it will be built I cannot tell. It will be like a streak of light through the forest-clad valleys of southern Illinois. Bring all the wild lands into market, and make the wilderness blossom as a rose. It will make Mr. Forman's lands very valuable, as they lie near the flourishing town of Vienna."

The Newark and Maysville Railroad.—Decidedly the prospect for a railroad connection with the North and East is brightening. The cry of the opponents of our railroad in the interior has always been that if the road to Paris was built it would end in Maysville and be of no advantage to parties shipping to and from the East. But a project has been set on foot to build a railroad from Newark to Maysville which has every promise of success. The probability of the early completion of the Maysville and Lexington railroad has attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists and they are looking to this point as being the most favorable for a line to Central Kentucky much nearer than any now in existence. The People's Defender, a paper published at West Union, Ohio, says:

"The delegates sent from this place to attend the Newark and Maysville Railroad Convention, held at Chillicothe on last Saturday, returned on last Tuesday morning, and we are glad to say, the report is favorable and the road almost insured. The Convention was large, well attended and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Our delegates were well received and the upper counties were glad to see that we were alive to our interests and the interests of the proposed road, and ready to extend a helping hand to the enterprise. A proposition was made to the Convention by the Pennsylvania Central Road to the effect, 'that if the right of way and road was furnished, they would build the bridges and culverts and put the ties, iron and rolling stock on the road.' To furnish the right of way and road led through this county will be an easy matter, as we feel satisfied that old Adams will do her part in the enterprise and not be backward in taking hold of a means of redemption and final salvation thrown at her feet. This railroad will be the making of this county and the men who have farms that they can hardly give away now, will find them increased to fabulous prices and poor old Adams, that has been contented to feed and to build up other counties and localities will suddenly feel herself elevated to a position she will hardly be able to appreciate. This is an auspicious moment for Adams county! Let her citizens do their duty and we will be blessed with a railroad second to none in the State. We will be placed on the great thoroughfare from the South to the East and the travel and trade that day through our borders, before the days of railroads, will naturally fall back into the old channel and we will stand where we stood twenty-five years ago—with our feet on the threshold of a new existence. The people above us are interested in this road and are in earnest."

While Bishop Whittle was preaching at Five Forks Church, in Hanover, Va., on Sunday morning of last week, the stove got out of order and threw out noxious gas in such quantities that the entire congregation was suddenly made sick. Six or seven persons, we are informed, fainted outright, while many others were, late that evening, when heard from, suffering from the effects of the gas inhaled.

The afternoon New York service usual at Christ Church, was Sunday last the scene of a novel feature. The organ suddenly stopped in the midst of a hymn, and not another note was heard from it during the entire exercises. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the organist had taken offense at something done by one of the officiating clergymen during the services, and abruptly left the church.

A novel tournament is to come off in Chicago some time in May. The Chicago Society offers a solid silver belt, with a handle of solid gold, to the butcher who can kill and dress an ox in the shortest time. The belt is a very handsome one and cost \$500.

General Grant's Appointments.—Let Us Have Peace.

(From the New York Herald.)
"Let us have peace" is the motto of General Grant. It is a good motto—yes, it is glorious and sublime. We all want peace; but for all that, on the Cuba question and the Alabama claims there is a smell of gunpowder which to Young America is positively refreshing. In fact, the great mass of the people no more want peace at any price with John Bull or the Spaniard than they wanted it on such terms with Jeff. Davis. The peace which General Grant wants is peace among ourselves, peace between the two belligerent sections, peace in the South, peace between whites and blacks, peace with the women's rights women, peace with Congress and the office-seekers, no matter who may be the office-holders or what may be their claims, services, or usefulness, or what may become of them. A general clearing out will at all events settle this business, and so a general clearing out is going on.

"The new broom sweeps clean"—almost too clean. We never had anything like it before, nor behind either. Rotation in offices established under General Jackson was to rotate the adherents of the defeated party out and the victors in, on the rule that "to the victors belong the spoils." Now the new law of rotation sweeps out Grant men, Johnson men, and Seymour men, radicals, conservatives and copperheads; and good services, experience and qualifications seem to go for nothing with the persons going out or the parties coming in. Crippled Union soldiers, with the followers of Andy Johnson, and rebel confederates and peace democrats, and help-less women by the score, are carried off to the guillotine and sacrificed to a sum total of two or three hundred every day. The grand idea with General Grant, they say, is to clear out everything and fill every place with some new appointment, so that when there is not an office left to squabble about he will surely "have peace."

The House of Representatives is the mill which first grinds out the appointments; then they are assorted and divided out among the heads of the several departments; when they are passed over to the President, and then, as we have heard it confidentially whispered, in cases where there are several applicants for the same office, with Congressional papers and backers, the President puts the names in a hat, from which the first one drawn is sent up to the Senate. It is done by lottery. By this process a startling catalogue of all sorts of appointments—good, bad, or indifferent—is sent up every day, and with an occasional sop to this, that, and the other Senator, they are confirmed as if they were run through by a steam engine. The office-seekers are astounded at this rapid work, and every day a heavy batch of places being disposed of, every day a heavy detachment of disappointed carpet-baggers, cursing and swearing, evacuate Washington. This likewise is a new thing; but in clearing out these fellows it begins to look like "peace" around the White House.

Occasionally, however, in some nomination the President treads upon the corns of a high and mighty Senator, and then there is a speck of war. Take the case of Senator Ross. His candidate for postmaster of Lawrence, Kansas, did not happen to be the first pull from the hat, and so Ross went to the White House and roundly lectured the head of the nation for presuming to ignore "the man of Ross," and finally told the astonished fountain of patronage to go to Halifax. Nor was this all, for when Grant's man for said post office was sent into the Senate, Mr. Ross said, "This is not my man, and I demand his rejection;" and he was rejected. Senator Brownlow made the same demand with the same result. The personal wishes, therefore, of any republican Senator, even if "one of the immortal seven," are a law of the Senate which the President must respect in reference to any special office, although no such restriction can be found in the new tenure-of-office law.

How is all this to end? We cannot conjecture; but, after all, it doesn't look much like "peace." So far as the several factions, sections, and races which make up the republican party are concerned, they have no right to complain. For instance, a radical made Secretary of the Treasury, a conservative Secretary of State, a reconstructed rebel general is made Governor of New Mexico, numerous women are made postmasters, as they are officially called, an Indian is made commissioner of Indian Affairs, a nigger is made Minister to Hayti, and another Minister to Liberia. A Chinaman or two as consuls to the Central Flowery Kingdom would make the thing complete in regard to races—white, yellow, red, and black. Still we cannot positively say that all this will give us peace in regard to the spoils, or in the matter of retrenchment, economy or reform. The sore-lashes threaten a mutiny in the camp, and some of the lucky ones on a reconsideration have been thrown out. Upon the whole, in the proportion which the candidates bear to the offices will be the disappointments and wrath in the party line. Unless, therefore, General Grant shall in the interval strike for a higher game, than the division of the spoils the result of the coming election, we fear, will not be very flattering to the administration and its new and sweeping law of rotation.

The Twitchell Case.
If the statement of Mrs. Twitchell and the letters of her husband, in which he urges her to admit her guilt and save him, are to be relied upon as genuine there ought to be but one opinion, and that is that Mrs. Twitchell is a much injured woman. Pity that she should be branded forever if innocent. In the opinion of many the confessions which Twitchell got up for his wife to commit and make are convincing proof of his guilt. If his wife knowingly to him was the guilty party why make so many confessions? Why not simply ask her to tell what she knew? Insincerity, cunning, cowardice are stamped on all these documents. Mrs. Twitchell has, or ought to have the originals of those letters given to her in the prison or addressed to her from the prison. The handwriting of Geo. S. Twitchell can not but be known to many in Philadelphia. Let the letters be produced. Let them be submitted to those who know the handwriting. If he wrote them let guilt be buried in the murderer's and suicide's grave, and let this horrible burden be lifted from the head of an innocent woman. Mrs. Twitchell has never varied in her statements. Her husband systematically lied from the moment the deed of blood was committed. Let the letters be examined.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATION.—The Governor General of Canada, in his address to the Parliament in Ottawa, recently, lauded the plan of confederation inaugurated by his predecessor, and recommended that measures be taken to bring Newfoundland into the compact, as "a nursery of hardy seamen and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries." It is all right. The richer Canada becomes the more valuable will it be when its inhabitants seek shelter under the flag of the United States.

The Advance of the Rate of Discount in the Bank of England.

(From the money article, London Star, April 24.)
The position to which the bank has now advanced its rate of discount concludes the term of the exceedingly low interests which succeeded the months of panic. The remembrance of the ten per cent. rate of 1866, preceded as that was by the very high and semi-panic rates of 1854, followed as the whole has been by unexampled depression, and the miserable returns for capital of two and two and a half per cent., are sufficient to establish the proposition that at present the regulation of the elements upon which discount depends is not such as to attain medium rates or ease and smoothness in the working. And we may take for granted, without demonstration, that the amount of gold in the issue department of the bank is the controlling influence in the monetary world. If the engagements of the government and of the public in quarter day put more money in circulation, or the international trade of the country, financial or in produce, requires balances to be sent in either case the extent of the depletion of the bank's reserve must be traced back to the deposits of gold in the issue department. The amount of gold there stored is the measure of the currency, which cannot be increased at quarterly periods unless gold has increased, while, as has been the case in the present week, if gold be taken out for international purposes, the currency must be contracted at the very time when the quarterly demands press most heavily upon the resources of the bank. The miserable matter of an export of \$300,000 or so to New York, coming coincidentally with a greater demand for money for temporary purposes, has made a general disturbance of values and shaken the confidence of the commercial community. If this were the consequence of a law of nature, or of laws of economy equally immutable, we should have no resource but to grin and bear it. Instead, however, of being accumulated stores of a law of political economy, our accounts of gold are regulated by a law of Peel, which ought to have no other sanction than its own merit. We are aware, however, that very many persons regard the law of Peel as something so transcendental in its wisdom as to be incapable of improvement, and, in short, to constitute the very gospel of finance. We venture to believe that it could be improved, and improved in such a manner as to add immensely to the stock of gold in the bank of England, so as to lead to greater equilibrium in the rates of discount. The stock of gold in the bank vaults at the present moment, and even at the highest point of the late accumulation, compared with our enormous commerce, is small. On Wednesday evening last, when the bank return was made up, the stock of bullion and coin in both departments was, in round numbers, £17,500,000. Now, the transactions which passed the Clearing House on the same day amounted to £25,562,000, and for the week, which was £69,164,000, the number of business days) £69,164,000. If we had not managed by artificial means to do without money in the settlement of transactions, the whole gold in the Bank of England would not have been sufficient for the wants of the single day we have quoted. The Bank of France, by various means, has managed to obtain possession of more than double the amount of gold which the Bank of England possesses, and the result has been a remarkable steadiness in the rate of discount in that country as compared with England. Suppose the amount of gold in the Bank of England stood at £40,000,000 in place of £17,500,000, the little transaction the other day of sending coins to America could not possibly have created the enormous sensation of adding one per cent. to the rate of discount and depressing the value of securities. The thought of adding very largely to the gold in the Bank of England ought to be particularly grateful to all who uphold the Bank act, for its principle is to maintain a bullion basis, and a bullion basis is not only theoretically just, but it is the only basis which the world acknowledges, and the estimate of the whole world will prevail, we may be assured, against the theory of any individual.

A Lady in Distress.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)
About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning a handsomely dressed female made her appearance at the private office of the Chief of Police and solicited an interview. Her features for the moment were shrouded by a dense green veil; but a hat and white feather set jauntily on golden curls, and the figure was tall and sylph-like. An odor of costly essence was dispensed from her robe, and a heart-shaped cluster sparkled on her left hand. The lady was politely shown to a seat, and the chief, as is usual with him in the presence of beautiful ladies, bowed low and begged she would advise him in what he could oblige her.

"Madame, I am profoundly grieved to hear of it," and the chief's utterance disclosed, in an evident degree, the sympathetic nature of his feelings.
"Yes, sir, I'm very young, a stranger in the city, deserted and broken-hearted," and a bright tear falling from underneath the veil and glittering on the costly robe, evinced the anguish of the lady. The stout heart of the police magistrate was evidently touched. He walked up and down the apartment several times, pulled out his handkerchief, put it to his eyes, and then solicited anew the lady's confidence.

"Will you help me, sir?"
"Madame, myself and my force are at your command."

"Thanks, sir; such generous assistance quite overwhelms me."

"I beg you will not express it. Only let me know the circumstances of your distress."

"The person who has greatly injured me, sir, is the barber of the Dexter."

"Yes, sir, the barber."

"What is a nigger?"

"A colored gentleman, sir."

"And who the devil are you?"

"I came down here to teach school, sir!"

"Well, madam, my education is already completed, and I think you'd better go."

"The discomfited official made a sudden exit from the apartment."

"If men or women could but find the fabled fountain which is said to restore health, strength and beauty, with what eagerness would they rush to drink its waters." It is found in S. T.—1860—X. The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening, health-restoring ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this.

STATE NEWS.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. R. G. Brank on Sunday last, and not previously, as stated by a city paper, gave notice to his congregation that he had accepted the call from St. Louis, and that the West Lexington Presbyterian Church on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of dissolving his pastoral relation with them. He also stated that a meeting of the congregation would be held the preceding Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M., to take such action in regard to his leaving as they deemed proper, and to appoint a committee to meet a similar committee already appointed by the other branch of the Presbyterian Church to endeavor to effect a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties about the Church property. It is earnestly hoped that the attendance may be full, as it is of the greatest importance that the parties at issue should come to an understanding without further delay. Mr. Brank will preach his farewell sermon the second Sunday in May.—*See Obs.*

THE DEVIL, AMONG THE DARKIES.—Another portly-inclosed darkey has come to grief. This last case was of a negro who was found dead near Nicholasville. He had a bag swung around his neck, and in the bag was a large butcher-knife and a hatchet, the implements generally used by hog thieves. It appears from the inquest that the negro had stumbled and fallen upon the knife, and that it had penetrated his heart. Fresh pork is a good thing, but if every darkey who endeavors to get a little of it in a quiet way is to be disposed of in this way, they will have to give it up.

LEX. GAZ.
On Friday last, a young man named Alex. McClure, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at Trickett in this county. He made the attempt in the presence of several persons to whom he remarked that he was tired of living, and that he wished them to be so. His wound though ugly is not dangerous. This young man was before the criminal court last month on a charge of stabbing a negro.—*Cynthiana Democrat.*

A few days ago, Gen. Lucius Desha, while mounting his horse to leave town, fell and hurt his shoulder. His injury though temporary was painful and required the attention of a physician.—*Ibid.*

A BOLD HORSE THIEF.—Mr. Isaac Shroat, sr., has given us an account of the maneuvering of an audacious rascal who invaded his premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, Sunday night, for the purpose of stealing one of his horses. His wife, who is a lady always up to such emergencies, procured assistance and boldly started in the direction of the thief, who was endeavoring to take hold of a likely black mare. Seeing that he was discovered, he mounted his horse and rode off. Unfortunately the trap Mr. Shroat had for catching the fellow failed of its purpose. Very gracefully mounting his white horse, Mr. Thief rode off, as we have said, in a lope.—*Owingsville Inquirer.*

DISAPPOINTMENT.—We are informed that a few nights ago Mr. A. Burns discovered a thief in the act of abstracting bacon through a hole previously made in the roof of his meat house. Being averse to the whole proceeding Mr. Burns put a demurrer in the shape of a load of shot lodged in that portion of Mr. Thief's body which is most used in sitting down. This part of the programme had not been put down in the bills and the operations were suspended. We learn that the would be thief bears the same family name as the owner of the bacon, but is no relative.—*Flem. Dem.*

It will be seen in another column that a meeting will be held here next Monday to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with those from Madison and Bourbon in ascertaining the interests which the Kentucky Central Company and the people of Cincinnati feel in the proposed railroad from Paris to Richmond. Clark county is in earnest about this enterprise. We feel that it can be built, and are willing to lend a helping hand whenever called on. We have heard the Big Sandy road talked of so much that we have almost ceased to hope for its construction. It runs through so rough a country, and requires so much money for its completion, as to render it impossible to build the road by county subscriptions. The Paris and Richmond road is a short line, and passes through one of the richest sections of Kentucky.—*Clark Democrat.*

A WOMAN HANGS HERSELF TO THE ARMS OF A LOOM.—The number of suicides that are daily occurring throughout the country, and especially in large cities, is shocking to contemplate. Love, intemperance, embarrassment in business and deranged intellect are the causes assigned in most cases, and the vital rope, the pistol and the razor the means commonly employed for self-destruction.

It is rare that we have to record an occurrence of this nature, but to-day we are called upon to give the particulars of a suicide in our own county and neighborhood. The victim was Mrs. Tilly Davis, wife of John Davis, who has been residing with her brother, Harrison Sorrell, for several years past, at John Moore's place, near Isle's old mill, on Licking river. Mrs. Davis was a woman of thirty-five years of age, and seems to have suffered for a long time from some mental depression. We understand that she had been separated from her husband for several years. A year or two previous to the commission of the rash act Mrs. Davis had frequently threatened to put an end to her life. Once she said that she intended to drown her self.

On Friday morning, the 16th inst., about daybreak, Mr. Sorrell was awakened by hearing the door of his smoke-house opened. Upon going out to inquire into the matter, he met his sister coming into the house. He thought no more of the circumstance, and directed his attention to the business of the day. Later in the morning upon entering the door of an outhouse, Mr. Sorrell was horrified at the sight of his sister hanging by the neck to an arm of a loom, to which she had attached herself by a hank of thread. She was cold in death, and had apparently died without a struggle.—*Owensville Inquirer.*

COLONEL BLANCO DUNCAN has recently returned from Washington. The act to restore him his property failed to become a law, although it passed Congress at the last session and this. The President declined, under the advice of Attorney General Hoar, to sign the bill. It seems that some secret enemy of Colonel Duncan's produced a letter written by him during the war, which expressed devotion to the cause of the South, and this was used by Senator Wilson and others to bias the mind of the Attorney General against him. So powerful indeed was the influence thus exerted that not even the efforts of General Butler, Senator Sherman, Fingham, and other prominent leaders could effect a change.—*Low Democrat.*

The firms of Moyer Brothers, wholesale tobacco dealers, of New York and Louisville, have failed. The liabilities of the New York house amount to \$120,000 and those of the Louisville house to \$80,000, making a total of \$200,000.

Winter in Norway.—Frozen Noses.

A lady of distinction has recently caused to be published in England a book entitled "Summer and Winter in Norway," from which the following extract, presenting a description of an animated winter scene, has been taken.
"When the winter so long expected at last arrived, the sky was as black as ink; it blew a gale of wind from the north; not a dog was to be seen in the streets, and the occasional carrying away of the shutters that had been put up to protect the shop-windows showed how strong the wind was. In a short time the snow followed—not as English snow falls, in a soft sprinkle, but so thick and so close that it was like a sheet suspended before the window, hiding everything from sight. This continued more or less for two days, and then the sky cleared and the sun shone out as bright as ever, but on a white world, and we are told that winter had arrived, and that the snow was down for the year.

As the ice was now covered with snow, the skating club opened its operations. Men and horses were constantly at work plying the handy little machine for throwing off the snow, which, if allowed to lie, rots the ice, till they had cleared about the space of two large fields, which they flooded at sundown by means of little pipes, with fresh water, which froze and became an unblemished sheet of ice.

The Skating Club is to Christians, what Rotten Row is to London. It has its fashionable hours—from twelve to two o'clock—when the dandies may be seen performing figures of eight on the outer edge, and helping the ungainly and spasmodic movements of English beginners. Like Rotten Row, it also has its unfashionable time—from two to four o'clock—when its devotees seem to avoid it like a pestilence, and its hours for the town-folk, who, when their work is over, sally forth to skate by moon or torch light, and when they depart, more fresh water is poured over the cut-up-ice, which appears the next day in renewed youth.

Now the snow-plow appeared in the streets, to enable traffic to be resumed. It was a giant machine, drawn by ten horses, covered with bells, and accompanied by men and boys, who helped the horses up when they fell in the snow, which was knee-deep. As the plow passed along it left a hard, smooth surface of beaten snow, the snow it had thrust away forming a wall on either side, which was subsequently carried off on sledges. The same process in miniature clears the footways, and before noon the streets were arranged to perfection. The effect of everything dazzling white was at first beautiful; but it did not last long, as the constant traffic soon dirties the snow, when it looks like an ordinary road.

Everything was now on sledges; people, instead of carrying their loads, put them on small rollers, or runners, and pulled them along by a string. It was extremely cold—twenty degrees below freezing point. The ladies took to hoods and fur boots, and were warned never to wear veils till the cold was over, as the breath turns to ice on the veil, and would freeze the nose without the owner's cognizance. Should this most painful accident occur, and the frozen nose receive a blow, it would chip off like a piece of rhinoceros, and should one venture into a hot room before it was thawed, one would be condemned to carry about a very red and disfigured nose for the rest of one's life.

A Brave and Noble Boy.

The New York Sun gives a brief chapter on the "Heroism of Humble Life," and appends the following touching illustration:

Perhaps the finest of these modern instances occurred two weeks ago on board an English steamer. A little ragged boy aged about nine years was discovered on the fourth day of the outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to the object of his being away, and who brought him on board, the boy who had a beautiful sunny face, and eyes that looked like the very mirrors of truth, replied that his step-father did it, because he could not afford to keep him, nor to pay his passage out to Halifax, where he had an aunt who is well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story, in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stow-aways to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board, and provided with food by the sailors. The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned and questioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board, and his father alone had secreted him, and given him the food which he ate.

At last the mate, wearied by the boy's persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little anxious to exculpate the sailors, seized him one day by the collar, and dragging him to the fore, told him that unless he confessed the truth in ten minutes from that time he would hang him on the yard arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were the passengers and sailors of the mid-way watch, and in front of him stood the inexorable mate, with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was the first sight, says our informant, that he ever beheld, to see the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy—his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes had fled, the mate told him that he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to speak the truth and save his life, but he replied, with the utmost simplicity and sincerity, by asking the mate if he might pray.

The mate said nothing, but nodded his head, and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling like a reed with the wind. And there, all eyes turned on him, this brave and noble little fellow, this poor waif whom society owned not, and whose own step-father could not care for him—there he knelt, with clasped and eyes uplifted to heaven, while he repeated aloud the Lord's Prayer, and prayed the dear Lord Jesus to take him to heaven.

Our informant adds that there then occurred a scene as of Pentecost. Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts, as the mate sprang forward to the boy and clasped him to his bosom, and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to face death and be willing to sacrifice his own for the truth of his own.

WOMEN AS OFFICE-SEEKERS.—The Louisville Courier-Journal says office-seeking seems likely to become very soon as prevalent a vice among young women as it has long been among men. The office modest and virtuous women seek is that of becoming angels of mercy and charity and bestowing good upon suffering humanity. That is woman's proper mission, and a sublime one it is.

Confectionery.

SOMETHING NEW
BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

AT
GEORGE ARTHUR'S,
No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can sit all hours have them served in any style. You can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, &c. &c. Order for take by the cup, and at the lowest market rates. GEO. ARTHUR.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected assortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the Christmas trade. My stock of
is good and nice. GEO. ARTHUR.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York large and well assorted lots of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS.

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place. A good stock of the best

FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH
GEORGE ARTHUR,
No. 31, Second street,
Maysville, Dec. 6, 1868.

Law Cards.

LAW CARD.
JAMES HARRISON, BOST. A. CUMMINS,
BARRISTER & COHEN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
MAYSVILLE, KY

MAYSVILLE, KY. APRIL 28, 1899.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

SEEDING CLOVER AND OTHER GRASSES.—One of the first operations on the farm is sowing clover and other grass seeds on winter grain. This is often done on light soils that come after the old crop is gone. It is much easier to see just where the seed goes, and thus secure a more perfect distribution on a light soil. Where this is not done, it should be sown as soon as the land is dry enough to travel on. Early sowing is generally considered the surest and most successful by good farmers. Hence, when seeding with spring crops it is very important to get such crops in early for the same reason. The more growth that is secured before the summer heats and droughts come on, the surer the seedling is to do well. The early and excessive heats and drought, the last two seasons, in many sections destroyed or injured, more or less, a large part of the new seedling. So that now there is more than the usual necessity to seed down all the land that is sown to grain and will answer.

The amount of seed will vary in different sections and on different farms in the same section. In many instances, four to six quarts have done well and produced heavy crops. On very rich land, in good cultivation, this is frequently the case. But as the land gets older and more reduced, more seed is needed; then from eight to ten or twelve quarts may be sown to much. On land in good condition, ten quarts—two-thirds clover and one-third timothy—will do well. If the land is not in high condition, twelve quarts may be needed, and in some cases, it is said, half a bushel has been sown to good advantage. Where timothy was sown in the fall, from six to eight quarts of clover should be sown in the spring. On land that is in good condition, part timothy does very well, and those that prefer it for hay will sow a larger portion and sow it in the fall. In such cases it will be the main crop. Others prefer clover for the main crop, because it improves the land, while timothy, being a cereal, is of an exhausting character, like grain. Hence those that wish to improve the soil make clover the main crop, and only sow timothy with it in order to get the land more completely covered and occupied, and to secure a finer quality of hay. The very best hay—especially for milk cows and fattening calves and sheep—is clover, with a good sprinkling of other grasses, grown thick and fine and cut green and well cured. To secure this both should be sown in the spring and heavily seeded.

More land should be seeded down. There is no other course nor practice in American farming that is more important than largely and frequently seeding to clover. Whatever improved farming is desired or attempted, this must be one of the first steps. True, nothing is better than good barnyard manure. But this manure must be made before it can be used, and very few farms can produce all that is needed, unless they are already very rich. Where an increase in the amount of manure is desired, there must be an increase in the amount of feed to make it of. For this there is nothing equal to clover. In the ease and small expense with which it may be grown, and in its value for feeding and making manure, there is no other crop equal to clover. These advantages should be enough to induce every farmer to grow and feed all the clover he can make room for. But when it is considered that the land is largely improved while the clover is growing; that where other crops would exhaust the soil and render another dressing of manure necessary, clover, if allowed to make a full growth of hay and seed, would in two years improve the land as much as an ordinary manuring. When these and the other benefits are considered the great advantage of growing clover largely will be seen.

A great deal is well and truly said in regard to the great need of more manure. The exhaustion of large sections of naturally good land and the tendency to and danger of largely injuring all of our best grain lands, are frequently and forcibly pointed out, and the need of more and better manuring largely dwelt on. But the great need of more frequently and heavily seeding to clover, with a view to keep up and improve the fertility of the soil, and save some of the expense of increased manuring, is not so well considered and understood. Not that I object to barnyard manure, or think there is the least danger of going too much, or that if enough could be had, there would be so much need of growing clover. But it is because it is very difficult to provide all the manure needed; that clover should be much more largely grown. For, in fact, all the advantages of the best manuring and use of both clover and barnyard manure are needed to keep up and improve the conditions of most farms.

True, in a few of the older sections of the country the land sometimes refuses to grow clover. In such places it may be well to ascertain whether thorough and deep cultivation, and enriching with barnyard or mineral manures, like lime, plaster or ashes, may not produce clover. But still if these all fail, other grasses may be grown and fed to good advantage. In all cases the great point is to seed often and well, and to adapt the seeding to the circumstances. Then by growing and feeding a large amount of forage, making all the manure possible, and always again breaking up while there is a good soil to turn under, there is little danger of running down the farm. Indeed, if all is judiciously arranged and carried out, the land will constantly improve.

In concluding I wish especially to urge the importance of sowing plaster soon after seeding. A bushel to the acre often doubles the crop of clover; and believe there are few sections where it won't pay cost, and often many times over on all grasses.

KEEPING BEES GOOD NATURED.

There is more in this than appears at first sight, and I think that money is made by always attending to it. In the first place, the bee lives a good distance apart. I set mine about 12 feet from each other in the rows, and the rows 18 feet apart; this gives a good chance to work at any hive without disturbing the others, and you can also walk about the apiary and not be in the bees way. My bottom boards have clear 2 by 4 inches, and rest on the ground; it is the handiest place and as well as it raised higher. The hive is protected from sun and rain by a piece of whiteboard on top, kept in place by a stone. You can now take a hive apart, take off surplus honey boxes, or make artificial swarms, and not disturb any other hives; whereas, if set close together, you might be bothered by half a dozen other swarms, and once irritated they recollect it for some time. Then I find it a good plan to use smoke to keep the hives quiet while at work at it; almost anything answers—coals, or fine chips or rotten wood; take a small kettle or other dish, make a good smoke, give them some before you commence, and at any time after when needed to

keep their temper down. In taking off boxes a little and blowing it under. There is no necessity of learning to smoke or use tobacco, though they will be quiet longer by using tobacco smoke; but where you have plenty of the other does well enough.

In taking off boxes, I take a bottom board and set it at one side of the hive even with the front; either turn the boxes bottom up or else put small sticks under them, setting them on the bottom board, and cover with a box or bee-hive cap, with a small notch in the underside for the bees to get out at; they will run back to their hive without flying. By observing closely you will find that bees seldom fly till they are twelve days old; consequently, if the box is carried far, many bees will never get back to their own hive, even if they do fly. By this plan, if you take off the boxes in the morning, most of the bees will be out by two o'clock, and all done quietly, and they keep working right along. I once had a swarm that in the heat of the season gave me a twelve pound box full every two days; I keep six on at a time.

In taking off the last boxes after the supply of honey has failed, a slot should be used over the slit or notch where the bees come out, to prevent any returning. I have made several kinds, and find but one that is perfect; with it not a bee can get back. I could not describe it plainly without a drawing. By managing in this way my bees are always good natured, and even a stranger can walk about the yard and not get stung. Also I am not obliged to use a protector of ten—only once the past season—and I usually have my shirt sleeves rolled up when hiving swarms. There is once in a while a very cross swarm in buckwheat time—I cannot account for it.

CHECK'S BACK-BLINDING LICK AT BUTLER.

(Globe Report.)
Now, sir, whatever is offered in this regard brings out, as once before, intimations here on this floor from a certain quarter that there is something wrong, something sinister, some concealed interested motive in what we have done. Some minds are so diseased by corruption that they can not comprehend honesty of purpose in anybody else. I thank God I am not so constituted. I should suspect myself if I so always suspected others. Then again, some persons make their charges openly and boldly, and thus deserve some credit for candor and manfulness at least, though their statements may be false. Others insinuate their lies and slanders by innuendo, and thus add cowardice to falsehood. I care nothing for such men. For such meanness I can give back nothing but scorn. When we stand here proposing the best arrangement that the gentleman composing this committee of conference, certainly the peers of any here, three Senators and three Representatives could make under the circumstances, it is for the House to say whether it will accept or reject their report.

Mr. Logan—I ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he will allow me to ask him a question?
Mr. Schenck—Certainly.
Mr. Logan—I have no feeling of unkindness for the gentleman from Ohio, and I trust he has none toward me, but I wish to ask him whether he alludes to me when he says there are men here who insinuate lies and add cowardice to falsehood.

Mr. Schenck—No sir; not to you.
Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I desire to ask the gentleman from Ohio, whether it is not the saying of the Pharisee, "I thank God I am not as other men are?"

Mr. Schenck—I think it possible. Anything hypocritical may have to utter it, I have no doubt, familiar to the member from Massachusetts, whatever form it may take.
Now, sir, I have no further duty to discharge on my part except to submit this report for the action of the House, and in submitting it to say that so far as either by insinuation or by any more direct statement, now or heretofore, imputations are attempted to be cast upon me personally, or upon the Committee of Ways and Means, of which I am a member, or upon this conference committee in connection with what we have done, they are but the conception of a base heart charging others with that of which it feels conscious it is itself capable, and which finds warrant for what is said only in its own propensity for evil and dishonesty.

It is said that nothing of this kind has ever been done except for these whiskey men. Why, sir, we have time and again passed bills and joint resolutions putting off the payment of direct taxes in the South. We have exempted the manufacturers of New England very liberally, and relieved them from taxation. We helped the Boston rum-dealers and exporters, as the member from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] particularly well knows, from what was conceived to be a hardship in a law that was passed at an early day in the last Congress.

A GOOD OPINION, BUT BAD ADVICE.—Our neighbor of the *World* advises us, instead of seeking a public office, to stick to our profession, which it is graciously pleased to say we adorn, and to our vellecity.

We are much obliged to our neighbor for his favorable opinion, which we esteem as a high compliment. But as to the advice, we do not see the wisdom of it. Stick to our vellecity! That is the very thing we have been doing; whereas there is every reason to believe that if we had sent the vellecity to General Grant, we should have got the office.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company discharged fifty men, at Vincennes, Monday night. It appears that the Erie has failed to fulfill its pledges, and the Ohio and Mississippi is involved in loss and disaster. A general sweep is being made along the whole line, to curtail expenses, and they are talking "narrow gauge" again.

A sportsman in Paris has opened an office for advising inexperienced young men in regard to so-called affairs of honor. He teaches them for fifty francs how to insult their adversaries in the most genteel manner, and how to resent efforts so as to render a duel inevitable. He instructs them also in all matters regarding duels and challenges. He is well patronized.

LORD PALMERSTON is reported to have given the following advice: "If the man who was married once, and had the good fortune to bury his wife, is fool enough to marry again, by all means let him marry his deceased wife's sister; as then at any rate he will only be afflicted with one mother-in-law."

Marble Works

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS

H. GILMORE,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country solicited. Persons desirous of work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon.

China, Glass and Ear. & more

R. ALBERT

NO CHEAP TABLES!

But the Cheapest House all Over

Tremendous Reduction of Prices!

R. ALBERT'S

CHINA PALACE!

China, Glass, Queensware, Looking Glasses, Silver, Silver-plated and Britannia Ware, at Auction prices.

NO HUMBUG!

To Country Merchants,

Bring in your cheapest Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Lexington and other bills, and have them discounted on better terms.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO SAMPLES

AND AS REPRESENTED,

Or will be taken back at my expense forward and back. Try it and save your money.

R. ALBERT.

No. 35, Second street North side

R. ALBERT'S

GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.

A splendid assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and tea sets, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladies' tea sets, communion sets, ice pitchers, cake, bread and oiled baskets.

300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 Pair Flower Vases,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waterers, all styles, silver and silver-plated; Japanese tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamental; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steel, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles.

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!

R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT

35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS:

brussels, heavy, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, earne lining, floor, stair and table cloths, matting, rugs, and door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,

Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

BEDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,

and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS

French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at wholesale prices, at office.—N. Y. Sun.

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,

PIANO DEALER

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STEINWAY & SONS' CHAS. M. STEIFF'S GROVENSTEIN & CO., and other makes of Pianos, at a

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

Off Cincinnati prices.

Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases overstrung scale, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375. Extra large, fine square grand Pianos, at from \$400 to \$750.

I will, upon demand, order and furnish Pianos from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in price.

Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in exchange. All piano rents

Invariably

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Do not pay third and fourth rate Pianos, at high prices, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

WAREROOM

AT THE

CHINA PALACE.

No. 35, SECOND STREET.

Medical

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such remains can be saved for usefulness in this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous.

Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

At wholesale and retail, by J. J. WOOD & BRO. Sole

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Croup, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything been so widely and so extensively used as the Cherry Pectoral. It is a household name, and its use is becoming more and more general. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the diseases of the throat and lungs, and its use is becoming more and more general. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the diseases of the throat and lungs, and its use is becoming more and more general.

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